

**TRANSLATION PROCEDURES OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN SUBTITLE  
IN *MALEFICENT* MOVIE**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Getting a Bachelor Degree of  
English Education Department School Teacher Training and Education**

**By:**

**RISYA AULIYA ISNABILA**

**A320170070**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION  
SCHOOL OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**

**2021**

## **APPROVAL**

### **TRANSLATION PROCEDURES OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN *MALEFICENT* MOVIE**

#### **PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

by:

**RISYA AULIYA ISNABILA**

**A320170070**

Approved to be examined by consultant  
School of Teacher Training and Education  
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

**Consultant,**



**Dr. Anam Sutopo, S. Pd, M. Hum**  
**NIDN. 0608106901**

## ACCEPTANCE

### TRANSLATION PROCEDURES OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN *MALEFICENT* MOVIE

by:

**RISYA AULIYA ISNABILA**

**A320170070**

Accepted by Board Examiner of English Education  
School of Teacher and Training Education  
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta  
On, 24 August 2021

The board Examiners:

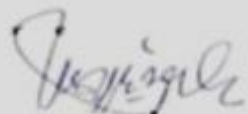
1. Dr. Anam Sutopo, M. Hum  
(Head of Examiner)

(  )

2. Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum  
(Member I of Examiner)


(  )

3. Qanita Masykuroh, S. S., M. Hum  
(Member II of Examiner)

(  )



Dekan

  
Prof. Dr. Sutama, M.Pd.  
NIK/NIDN: 0007016002

## TESTIMONY

I testify that in this publication article there is no plagiarism of previous literary works which been raised to obtain bachelor degree of certain university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing is referred to the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

Hence later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will fully be responsible.

Surakarta, 24 August 2021

The Researcher



**RISYA AULIYA ISNABILA**

**A320170070**

# **TRANSLATION PROCEDURES OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN *MALEFICENT* MOVIE**

## **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan 1) mengidentifikasi prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan dalam film *Maleficent* dan subtitle-nya 2) mendeskripsikan akurasi terjemahan yang terdapat pada film *Maleficent* dan subtitle-nya. Penelitian ini berjenis deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah dialog tertentu dalam *Maleficent*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan dokumentasi dan analisis untuk jenis prosedur penerjemahan yang mengacu pada teori Vinay dan Darbelnet (1985) dan untuk akurasi berdasarkan teori Nababan (2011). Dari total 105 data dan analisis menunjukkan enam jenis prosedur penerjemahan yaitu borrowing (3,81%), literal translation (56,20%), transposition (23,81%), modulation (4,76%), equivalence (7,61%), adaptation (3,81%). Selain itu, hasil terjemahan juga menunjukkan akurasi terjemahan dalam film dan subtitlenya, yaitu akurat (70,48%), kurang akurat (26,66%), dan tidak akurat (2,86%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa film menyebarkan berbagai prosedur terjemahan untuk meningkatkan makna bahasa dan terjemahan film yang akurat.

**Kata kunci:** prosedur penerjemahan, akurasi penerjemahan, Film *Maleficent*

## **Abstract**

This research aims at 1) identifying translation procedures applied in *Maleficent* movie and its subtitling 2) describing the translation accuracy found in *Maleficent* movie and its subtitling. This research is descriptive qualitative. The data of this study were the selected dialogues in the *Maleficent*. The data were collected by documentation and analyze for types the translation procedures referring to Vinay and Darbelnet's theory (1985) and for the accuracy based on Nababan's theory (2011). From the total 105 data and the analysis shows six types of translation procedures i.e borrowing (3,81%), literal translation (56,20%), transposition (23,81%), modulation (4,76%), equivalence (7,61%), adaptation (3,81%). In addition, the result also shows the translation accuracy in the movie and its subtitling, i.e accurate(70,48%),less accurate(26,66%), and inaccurate(2,86%).It can be concluded that the movie deploy various translation procedures to enhance the language meaning and the translation of the movie is accurate.

**Keywords:** translation procedures, translation accuracy, *Maleficent* Movie

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Translation is craft involving in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language into other language. Translation can help people more easier to communicate with other people in different languages. It is necessary to obtain information and knowledge from many aspects, as there are only limited books that are translated into Indonesian language, such as educational books, novels, short stories, fairy tales, movies, comics, and other media that can make translation become important thing. Translation is a diversion word from SL (Source Language) with the equivalent discourse to TL (Target Language). Moreover , the translation is here conceived primarily as a process of intercultural communication, whose end

product is a text which is capable of functioning appropriately in specific situations and contexts of use. People think that translation is only about changing words or texts from a language into another language. This concept not totally wrong. The translation is producing process equivalence message on Target Language which firstly is meaning and secondly is style. In fact, translation is a branch of linguistics that deals with translation from a language (source language) to another language (target language).

Many kind of translation techniques to analyzing source language to target target language. In the process translating activity The process of translation involved in making another culture comprehensible entail varying degrees of violence. It can be said a product of translation may be very different from the source language image, beauty, culture, that concern the readers to understand the translation This research discuss about subtitling in the movie. It can be called audiovisual translation, because subtitling the movie related with sounds and pictures. Subtitling is visual, involving the superimposition of a written text onto the screen. There are two methods used in audiovisual translation, subtitle technique (text translation) and dubbing technique (voiceover). Generally, the term audiovisual translation around 20 years ago brought to the forefront the multisemiotic dimension of all broadcast programs (TV, cinema, radio, DVD). In the other hand audiovisual translation is the process by which a film or television program is made comprehensible to a target audience that is unfamiliar with the original source language. The translation aims to reproduce the various types of text, including literary text, scientific, and philosophical text.

There are several procedures that the translator should understand in translation process. Translation bargains with two dialects that have diverse terms of structure and culture. In this explanation the most important thing is those contrasts can make challenges in finding the best equivalent of the target dialect (TL) from the source dialect (SL) material by Sulistiyowati (2013).

To express of the meaning translation could communicated in the source language into the target language, based on the meaning restricted in the source language. A direct translation, which generally resembles word by word quotation of the original message in the target language, includes borrowing, calque, and literal translation. An oblique translation, in which the translator understands, for the example: enlarges or summarizes the explicit contents of the original, embraces transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation translation procedures. The translator should use various strategies to translate in order that the readers would receive the meaning and messages. Related to those problems, a translator involves the translation procedures. This research was conducted to discuss or reveal the translation

procedures applied in the film titled *Maleficent*. This study was qualitative, which was conducted through the descriptive method. The research design was document analysis since the data was the dialogue and the subtitle of *Maleficent* movie.

The example of translation found in *Maleficent* movie and its subtitling is as follows:

SL : I'm confused.

TL : Aku bingung.

The examples above is Literal Translation procedure. It is because the translator gives direct transfer of a text from source language "I'm confused" into a grammatical and meaningful of text in target language "aku bingung". So, this translation is really involving the procedure of Literal Translation. Not just a translation procedures, the researcher ought to know how accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate subtitling the researcher give an example of subtitling in *Maleficent* movie. The accurate can be define if the content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target level and have 3 point. Then less accurate can be define if the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally and have 2 point, and the last one Inaccurate can be define if the source sentence is not accurately conveyed to the target sentence and have 1 point.

There are example of translation accuracy in *Maleficent* movie and its subtitling as follows :

SL : *We are not leaving tomorrow*

TL : *Kita tidak akan pergi, besok*

The examples above is accurate. The meaning of the source language accurately transferred into the target language, absolutely no distortion of meaning. Words by words are translated perfectly without any mistakes.

SL : *I'm leaving home*

TL : *Aku akan pergi*

The examples above is less accurate. There are little different meaning in the target language. There is a distortion of meaning of the message. The word "*home*" has been distortion in the target language.

SL : *She's trapped in an enchantment*

TL : *Dia dikutuk*

The examples above is inaccurate. The source text inaccurately transferred into the target text or deleted. Actually if that source translated words by words have meaning "*Dia terjebak dalam sihir*" and then subtitle in *Maleficent* movie deleting some words that make the meaning of target language different from Source language.

Based on phenomenon the researcher decided to analyze the translation procedures and of English into Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie and that accuracy. Therefore, the writer make a research entitle “Translation Procedures of English-Indonesian in *Maleficent* Movie”.

## **2. METHOD**

*Maleficent* is a film produced by Joe Roth for Walt Disney Pictures as a dark fantasy film directed by Robert Stromberg. *Maleficent* was produced from English speaking country, United States on 30 May 2014. The film is a live-action re-imagining of Walt Disney's animated film *Sleeping Beauty*, portraying the story from the perspective of the antagonist, *Maleficent*. There are several methods in this research, this research used descriptive qualitative research, that the purpose of the research itself was to give a picture of the actual language used for communication. Qualitative is a study which has a goal to understand the subject of the study in the descriptive way. Qualitative approach tried to reveal the phenomenon comprehensively and appropriately with the context through the natural data collection, employing the researcher as key instrument of the study. Qualitative study employs the inductive analysis which is not meant to support or to reject the hypothesis, unlike in quantitative study. The object of this study is all of the character was English-Indonesia subtitles in the *Maleficent* movie. The data of this research were document analysis of subtitle in *Maleficent* movie. The techniques of collecting data. The author uses documentation techniques by watching and reading the subtitle in the *Maleficent* movie, identifying and coding the data, then list and classified translation procedures and accuracy with the table. Specify the techniques of analyzing data, watching, reading, identifying subtitle in *Maleficent* movie. Then analyzing used the theory of Vinay and Darbelnetz (1985) in analyzing the data of the procedures of translation. And to analyzing the data of accuracy used Nababan's theory (2011).

## **3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This part presents finding and discussion related translation procedures of English-Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie. The researcher divided finding and discussion into two parts, the first part is translation procedures, and second part is translation accuracy.

### **3.1 Research Findings**

#### **3.1.1 The Types of Translation Procedures**

This is the data analysis of translation procedures which is the result of translation from English-indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie. In this chapter, the analysis was based on Vinay and Darbelnet (1985) theories of translation procedures. There are 7



procedures. However, from all of these, its only 6 procedures that found by the writer in Maleficent movie, they are Borrowing 4 data (3,81%), Literal translation 59 data (56,20%), Transposition 25 data (23,81%), Modulation 5 data (4,76%), Equivalence 8 data (7,61%), and Adaptation 4 data (3,81%). For the complete analysis, the details of each procedures its can be seen below.

a. Borrowing

Borrowing procedure is the Source Language directly transferred to the Target Language. This is relatively the simplest of all procedures used for translation, involves using foreign phrasing in the target language. From 105 data, the writer finds 4 data (3,81%) that occurred borrowing which included this data procedure. Here is the example of the data that belongs to this procedure.

No : 004/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : When I'm older, I'm going to live here, In the Moors with you

TL : Saat aku dewasa, aku akan tinggal di sini, di Moors bersamamu.

The data above is borrowing procedure. The word *the Moors* is translated into *Moors*. So, the word *the Moors* is borrowed into Indonesian become *Moors*. The word *the Moors* in the source language is not translated, but the word *the Moors* in the target language is borrowed to the *Moors*.

No : 017/SL-Mf/TL- Mf

SL : Hello

TL : Halo

From the analysis above, it can be concluded borrowing procedure. The word *Hello* is translated into *Halo*. So, the word *Hello* is borrowed into Indonesian become *Halo*. The word *Hello* in the source language is not translated, but the word *Hello* in the target language is borrowed to the *Halo*.

b. Literal translation

Literal translation also known as word for word translation relies on the direct transfer of a text from source language into a grammatical and meaningful of text in target language. From 105 data, the writer finds 59 data (56,20%) that occurred literal translation which included this data procedure. Here are the examples of the data that belongs to this procedure:

NO : 075/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : I can hear you

TL : Aku bisa mendengarmu

The source language *I can hear you* direct transfer of a text from source language into a grammatical and meaningful of text in *Aku bisa mendengarmu*. it can be concluded literal translation procedure. The sentence *I can hear you* is translated into *aku bisa mendengarmu*. So, the sentence *I can hear you* is direct transfer into a grammatical and meaningful of text in Indonesian become *aku bisa mendengarmu*.

NO : 058/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : I'm here

TL : Aku disini

The analysis above it can be concluded literal translation procedure. The phrase *I'm here* is translated into *Aku disini*. So, the phrase *I'm here* is direct transfer into a grammatical and meaningful of text in Indonesian become *Aku disini*. The phrase *I'm here* in the source language is translated into *Aku disini*. in the target language.

#### c. Transposition

Transposition introduces a change in grammatical structure. It's called transposition because of replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. From 105 data, the writer finds 25 data (23,81%) that occurred literal translation which included this data procedure. Here are the examples of the data that belongs to this procedure:

NO : 045/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : It's her fate, anyway.

TL : Lagipula, itu mungkin sudah takdirnya.

The source language *It's her fate, anyway* is translated into the target language *Lagipula, itu mungkin sudah takdirnya*. It can be concluded as transposition procedure. The word *anyway* which is in the end of the sentence in the source language is translated and put at the beginning of the sentence in the target language become **Lagipula,...** The sentence *It's her fate, anyway* in the source language is translated into *Lagipula, itu mungkin sudah takdirnya* in the target language.

No : 044/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : That boy could be her only chance,

TL : Bisa jadi hanya pria itu harapan satu-satunya,

The data above is transposition procedure. The sentence *That boy could be her only chance* is translated into *Bisa jadi hanya pria itu harapan satu-satunya* So, the phrase *that boy* which is in the beginning of the sentence in the source language is translated and put in the middle of the sentence in the target language become *...pria itu..* The

sentence *That boy could be her only chance* in the source language is translated into *Bisa jadi hanya pria itu harapan satu-satunya* in the target language.

#### d. Modulation

Modulation introducing semantic change or perspective / using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. It involves changing the form of the message through a change in perspective. From 105 data, the writer finds 5 data (4,76%) that occurred borrowing which included this data procedure. Here is the example of the data that belongs to this procedure:

NO : 083/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : She's trapped in an enchantment.

TL : Dia dikutuk.

To convey the same idea, the analysis above concluded as modulation procedure. It is because the sentence *She's trapped in an enchantment* is translated into *Dia dikutuk*. So, the sentence *She's trapped in an enchantment* in the source language that has different perspective with *Dia dikutuk* in the target language. It must be used sentence *She's being cursed* to convey the same idea, because the sentence *She's trapped in an enchantment* has meaning in Indonesian *Dia terjebak dalam sihir*. The sentence *She's trapped in an enchantment* in the source language is translated into *Dia dikutuk* in the target language.

NO : 040/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : Have you not worked it out yet?

TL : Tidakkah kau mengerti?

From the analysis above concluded as modulation procedure. The sentence *Have you not worked it out yet?* is translated into *Tidakkah kau mengerti?* The phrase *worked it out yet* in the source language that has different perspective in Indonesian become *mengerti* in the target language. It must be used phrase *understand* to convey the same idea, because the phrase *worked it out yet* has meaning in Indonesian *belum berhasil*. The sentence *Have you not worked it out yet?* in the source language is translated into *Tidakkah kau mengerti?* in the target language.

#### e. Equivalence

Equivalence also known as reformulation procedures an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods. It used to interpretation of certain word that usually it was established in dictionary or common term / using a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. From 105

data, the writer finds 8 data (7,61%) that occurred Equivalence which included this data procedure. Here are the examples of the data that belongs to this procedure:

NO : 068/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : Pay Attention!

TL : Fokuslah.

The phrase *Pay attention* is translated into *Fokuslah*. So, the phrase *Pay attention* in the source language can be concluded as equivalence procedure, because has different expression with *Fokuslah* in the target language. However the phrase *Pay attention* has meaning in Indonesian *mohon perhatian*. It is common to be translated as to remind someone condition of readiness for such attention involving especially a selective narrowing or focusing of consciousness and receptivity. The phrase *pay attention* in the source language is translated into *Fokuslah* in the target language.

NO : 034/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : Very soon.

TL : Pastinya.

The source language *Very soon* is translated into the target language *Pastinya*, concluded as equivalence procedure. The phrase *Very soon* in the source language has different expression with *Pastinya* in the target language. However the phrase *Very soon* has meaning in Indonesian *secepatnya*. It is an expression of someone's certainty to come back again. The phrase *very soon* in the source language is translated into *pastinya* in the target language.

#### f. Adaptation

Adaptation used when the type of situation referred to by the source language message does not function in the target language culture. From 105 data, the writer finds 4 data (3,81%) that occurred borrowing which included this data procedure. Here is the example of the data that belongs to this procedure:

NO : 061/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : We found this urchin at the gate.

TL : Kami menemukan gadis ini berada di gerbang.

The data is adaptation procedure. The sentence *We found this urchin at the gate* is translated into *Kami menemukan gadis ini berada di gerbang*. So, the phrase *this urchin* in the source language has different culture with *gadis ini* in the target language. It should be used phrase *this girl* in the source language. The sentence *We found this*

*urchin at the gate* in the source language is translated into *Kami menemukan gadis ini berada di gerbang* in the target language.

NO : 066/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : Prepare the men. Maleficent's coming.

TL : Siapkan jaringnya. Maleficent akan segera datang.

The analysis above can be concluded as adaptation procedure. The sentence *Prepare the men. Maleficent's coming* is translated into *Siapkan jaringnya. Maleficent akan segera datang*. So, the word *men* in the source language does not function in the target language become *jaring*. It should be used word *net* in the source language. The sentence *Prepare the men. Maleficent's coming* in the source language is translated into *Siapkan jaringnya. Maleficent akan segera datang* in the target language.

### 3.1.2 The types of translation accuracy

This is the finding of accuracy which is the result of translation from English-Indonesian Subtitle in *Maleficent* movie. Based on the data that have been collected, the writer is researching 105 data. From 105 data that analyzed, it found 3 category of accuracy such as accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. The data which accurate is 74 data (70,48%), less accurate 28 data (26,66%) and inaccurate 3 data (2,86%). For the complete analysis, the details of each category is below.

#### a. Accurate

From 105 data, there are 74 data or 70,48% which include this category of the data.

Here is the example of the analysis:

NO : 001/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : *I understand*.

TL : *Aku mengerti*.

From the analysis there is no different meaning between source Language and target language, it means the message found in source language is similar as the message found in target language. The source language *I understand* has been translated accurately in the target language *aku mengerti*. The phrase *I understand* exactly has the same meaning as the phrase *aku mengerti*. The original source language is accurately conveyed to the target language. This data is really belong to accurate translation.

NO : 021/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : *can you help me?*.

TL : *Bisakah kau membantuku?*

There is no different meaning between source Language and target language from the data above, it means the message found in source language is similar as the message found in target language. The source language *can you help me* has been translated accurately in the target language *Bisakah kau membantuku*. The sentence *can you help me* exactly has the same meaning as the sentence *bisakah kau membantuku*. The original source language is accurately conveyed to the target language. In this case, it can be confirmed that the data is accurate..

b. Less accurate

From 105 data, there are 28 data or 26,66% which include this category of the data. Here is the example of the analysis:

NO : 066/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : *Prepare the men. Maleficent's coming.*

TL : *Siapkan jaringnya. Maleficent akan segera datang*

The analysis above, there is a little different meaning between source Language and target language, it means the message found in source language is not obviously similar as the message found in target language. The source language *Prepare the men. Maleficent's coming* has been translated less accurate in the target language become *Siapkan jaringnya. Maleficent akan segera datang*. The word *men* is not same meaning as the word *Jaring* in Indonesian meaning. The source language *Prepare the men. Maleficent's coming* should be translated to the target language *Siapkan pasukan. Maleficent akan segera datang*. In this case, it can be confirmed that the data is belonging to less accurate translation.

NO : 061/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : *We found this urchin at the gate.*

TL : *Kami menemukan gadis ini berada di gerbang.*

The data has a little different meaning between source language and target language, it means the message found in source language is not obviously similar as the message found in target language. The source language *We found this urchin at the gate*.has been translated less accurate in the target language become *Kami menemukan gadis ini berada di gerbang*. The word *urchin* is not same meaning as *gadis ini* in Indonesian meaning. The source language *We found this urchin at the gate* should be translated to the target language *Kami menemukan anak melarat ini berada di gerbang*. In this case, it can be confirmed that the data is belonging to less accurate translation.

### c. Inaccurate

From 105 data, there are 3 data or 2,86% which include this category of the data. Here is the example of the analysis:

NO : 083/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : *She's trapped in an enchantment.*

TL : *Dia dikutuk.*

The source language *She's trapped in an enchantment* has been translated inaccurate in the target language become *Dia dikutuk*. The phrase *trapped in an enchantment* that is not same meaning as *dikutuk* in Indonesian meaning. The source language *She's trapped in an enchantment* should be translated to the target language *Dia terjebak dalam sihir*. In this case, it can be confirmed that the data is belonging to inaccurate translation.

NO : 068/SL-Mf/TL-Mf

SL : *Pay Attention!*

TL : *Fokuslah.*

The data is inaccurate, because the source language *Pay Attention* has been translated inaccurate in the target language become *fokuslah*. The phrase *Pay Attention* that is not same meaning as *fokuslah* in Indonesian meaning. There is no relative meaning each other. The source language *Pay Attention* should be translated to the target language *mohon perhatian*. In this case, it can be confirmed that the data is belonging to inaccurate translation.

## 3.2 Research Discussion

After analyzing all of the data, finally the writer presents the discussions. The discussions are type of translation procedures and level of accuracy based on English-Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie.

### 3.2.1 Types of translation accuracy

After analyzing the type of translation procedures that found on the translation from English-indonesian Subtitle in *Maleficent* movie, researchers found 6 types of translation procedures. The types of translation procedures table can be seen below.

Table 1. Translation's procedure in *Maleficent* movie

No	Translation's procedure	Total	percentage
1	Borrowing	4	3,81%
2	Literal translation	59	56,20%

3	Transposition	25	23,81%
4	Modulation	5	4,76%
5	Equivalence	8	7,61%
6	Adaptation	4	3,81%
	Total	105	100%

Based on the table 4.1, it can be seen that there are 4 data (3,81%) which occur borrowing, 59 data (56,20%) which literal translation, 25 data (23,81%) which occur transposition, 5 data (4,76%) which occur modulation, 8 data (7,61%) which occur equivalence, and 4 data (3,81%) which occur adaptation.

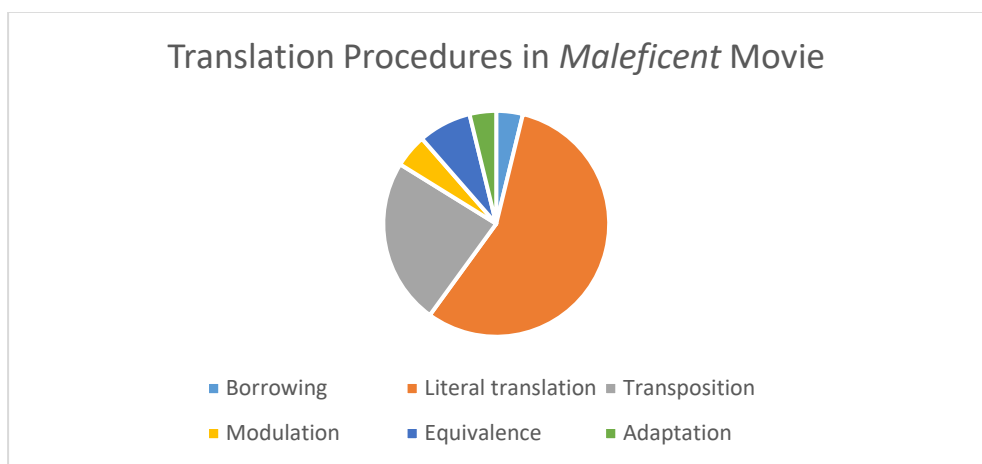


Figure 1. The Translation Procedures In *Maleficent* Movie

Based on data analysis above, the research found 6 translation in *Maleficent* movie. The analysis was based on Vinay and Darbelnet (1985) theories of translation procedures, as follow : Borrowing, Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation.

The first translation procedure is borrowing. Borrowing is relatively the simplest of all procedures used for translation, because the target language borrowed phrase from source language. From 105 data English-indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie, it is found 4 data that occur borrowing procedure. The percentage of borrowing is 3,81%. After the deeper analysis, there are two kinds of borrowing procedure that occur on this research. First, borrow name of place “Moors”, then borrow greeting word “Hello” and agreement word “Yes”.

The second type of translation procedure is literal translation. Literal translation is also known as word for word translation relies on the direct transfer of a text from source language



into a grammatical and meaningful of text in target language. From 105 data that analyzed, the researcher found 59 data which occur a literal translation procedure. The percentage of literal translation is 56,20%. Most of this kind of translation procedure are the source language direct transfer into a grammatical and meaningful of text in target language.

The third type of translation procedure is transposition. Transposition is a change in grammatical structure. It's called transposition because of replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. From 105 data that analyzed, the researcher found 25 data which occur a transposition procedures. The percentage of transposition is 23,81%.

The fourth type of translation procedure is modulation. Modulation is introducing semantic change or perspective / using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. It involves changing the form of the message through a change in perspective. From 105 data that analyzed, the researcher found 5 data that occur a modulation procedure. The percentage of modulation is 4,76%.

The fifth type of translation procedure is equivalence. Equivalence is also known as reformulation, procedures an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods. It used to interpretation of certain word that usually it was established in dictionary or common term / using a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. From 105 data that analyzed, the researcher found 8 data that occur a equivalence procedure. The percentage of equivalence is 7,61%.

The last type of translation procedure that found on this research is adaptation. Adaptation is used when the type of situation referred to by the source language message does not function in the target language culture. Adaptation may be not always be translated into target language that has different culture. The researcher found 4 data which occur an adaptation procedure from 105 data that analyzed. The percentage of adaptation is 3.81%. This research similar with the reaserch by Salum J. (2019) that found out the lowest percentage of translation procedure is adaptation with 1 datum occurred.

This research similar with the research by Reza M (2018) the most dominant procedure used in translated thesis abstracts of Social and Political Sciences faculty is literal translation with 44 occurrences (68,75%). Whereas, borrowing and adaptation procedure that found in this research are the lowest percentage of translation procedure. This indicated that in subtitle in *Maleficent* movie, the translation procedure that occur is literal translation such as the direct transfer of a text from source language into a grammatical and meaningful of text in target language.

### 3.2.2 Types of translation accuracy

Based on the analysis, researcher found three categories of accuracy on the English-Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie . The result can be seen in the table as follow

Table 2. The Translation Accuracy In *Maleficent* Movie

No	Category	Total	Percentage
1	Accurate	74	70,48%
2	Less accurate	28	26,66%
3	Inaccurate	3	2,86%
	Total	105	100%

Based on the table 4.2, it can be seen that there are 74 data (70,48%) which include accurate, 28 data (26,66%) which include less accurate, and 3 data (2,86%) which include inaccurate.

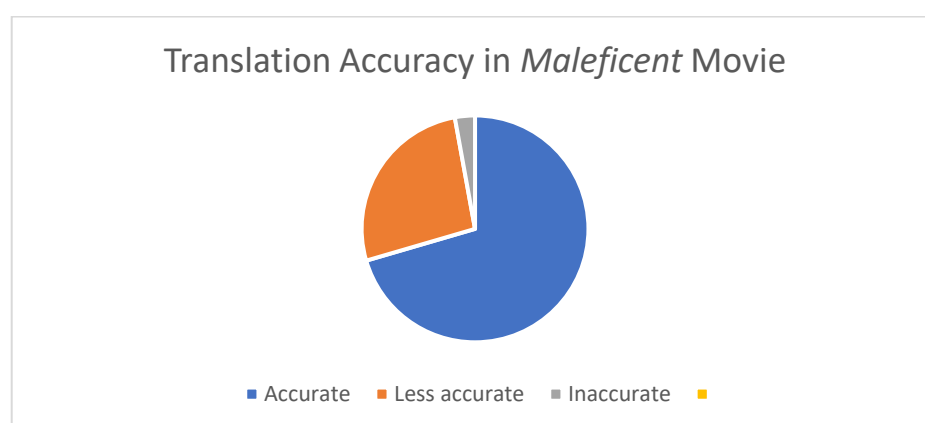


Figure 2. The Translation Accuracy In *Maleficent* Movie

According to the table 4.2 and the diagram of accuracy, the writer found three categories of accuracy, namely accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. This finding is supported by Larson's theory (1984) which explain about the categories of accuracy. It also strengthen by Nababan's theory (2011).

The first category is accurate. According to Nababan (2011) the indicator that the translation is being accurate is source language text was delivered accurately to the target language. The sentence can be understood clearly. The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text changes accurately to that of the target language. There is absolutely no distortion of meaning. Similar with Sutopo (2009) define accuracy is an evaluation of the accuracy of the translation at the sentential level which is intended to find out whether the content of the source language sentences is accurately rendered

into the target language sentences. It means that, the content of the source sentence is accurately conveyed to the target sentence. From 105 data of translation from English-Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie, it was found 74 data that accurate. The percentage of accurate is 70,48%.

The second category is less accurate. According to Nababan's theory (2011), less accurate is a condition when source language text accurately conveyed to target language. The sentence can be understood clearly, but there is an error in the choice of diction. Part of the meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text has been accurately transformed into the target language. But there is still a distorted meaning or double meaning or any meaning removed, which interferes with the meaning of totality. Similar with Sutopo (2009) define accuracy is an evaluation of the accuracy of the translation at the sentential level which is intended to find out whether the content of the source language sentences is accurately rendered into the target language sentences. From 105 data of translation from English-Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie, it was found 28 data that categorized less accurate. The percentage of less accurate is 26,66%.

The third category is inaccurate. According to Nababan's theory (2011), inaccurate is a condition when source language text was not accurately conveyed to target language. Problems related to diction, phrases, clauses, and other sentence elements were found. The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text is inaccurately converted into the target language or its meaning was deleted. This research has similarity with Larson's theory (1984) Larson found some distortions of meaning and also differences while translating the text from the source language into the target language, then it can be sure that inaccuracy occurs in that translation. From 105 data of translation from English-Indonesian subtitle in *Maleficent* movie, it was found 3 data that categorized inaccurate. The percentage of inaccurate is 2,86%.

#### **4. CLOSING**

After analyzing the data the researcher draw conclusion. The conclusion is draw based on finding and discussion. First, from the above finding of the seven types of translation procedures, there are only six types of translation procedures that found by the researcher. Among them are Borrowing 4 data (3,81%), Literal translation 59 data (56,20%), Transposition 25 data (23,81%), Modulation 5 data (4,76%), Equivalence 8 data (7,61%), and Adaptation 4 data (3,81%). According to the percentage, the researcher conclude that the high frequency data of the type of translation procedures is Literal translation with 56,20%. Whereas, the lowest frequency are Borrowing and Adaptation with 3,81%. Second, based on the data and

also discussion of findings, the researcher find out that most of the translations are accurate. Among them are accurate 74 data (70,48%), less accurate 28 data (26,66%), and inaccurate 3 data (2,86%). As pointed above, the researcher conclude that the highest percentage is accurate with 70,48%. Whereas, the lowest percentage is inaccurate with 2,86%.

## REFERENCE

- Baker, Mona. (2001). *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. New York: Routledge.
- Bassnett, S. (1980). *Translation Studies*. Routledge.
- Catford, J. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford University Press, London.
- Ghaemi, F., & Benyamin, J. (2010). *Strategies Used in the Translation of Interlingual Subtitling*. Retrieved from <http://www.SID.ir>
- Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning Based Translation: A guide to cross-language equivalence*.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation. The University of Michigan. Prentice-Hall International*.
- Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono. (2011). "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan" Laporan Penelitian Hibah Kompetensi. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Nida, E. A. R. T. (1982). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. E.J.Brill.
- Peter Newmark. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation*. Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- Reza, M. (2018). *An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Translated Thesis Abstracts of Students of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences*. Faculty of Cultural Studies, State University of Sumatera Utara.
- Salum J. (2016). *Translation of the book titled "Authentication of Hadith: Redefining the Criteria" from English into Swahili: An Analysis of Translation Procedures*. Faculty of Language and Linguistic, Muslim University of Morogoro, Tanzania.
- Shakernia, S. (2011). "A comparative study of the persian subtitles of american historical drama and romantic comedy movies with the originals," *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*.
- Sulistiyowati. (2013). *The Translation Procedures applied in the English subtitle of Indonesian movie entitled THE RAID*. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa.
- Sutopo. Joko & Nasrullah (2019) *Developing Student's Translation Skill Through Interactive-Communicative Approach*.
- Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation*. John Benjamin Publishing.